CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 50 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by
WILLKINGS & CO.
July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having considerable business in all the adjoining counties in collecting debts, takes this method of informing the Merchants and Citizens of this place, that he will attend to the settlement and collection of any business that may be confided to him.

Any business that is intrusted to him may be left with Mr. John M. Dobbin or T. J. Curtis, to whom reference can be had.

JOHN J. NICHOLSON.
Fayetteville, July 14, 1829. 32-3w.

To the Printers of the U. States.

OWING to the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The Subscriber therefore, has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the *Trade*, who are assured that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment $2, in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts.
RICHARD RONALDSON.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or a Discount, of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	$1 40	English,	$0 36
Nonpareil,	0 90	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica,	0 32
Brevier,	0 56	Do. Great Primer	0 32
Bourgeois,	0 46	Large letter, plain	0 30
Long Primer,	0 40	Scabbards and Quotations,	0 30
Small Pica,	0 38		
Pica,	0 36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.
Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per lb.
Philadelphia, July 8. 3?-3w

From the Milledgeville Recorder.

Messrs. Grantland & Orme;

GENTLEMEN—I present you with a copy of a Sermon said to have been delivered by a young Student, to a pack of drunkards, when on his way home from his Academical studies, which I hope you will give a place in your paper. R.

"*My beloved audience;*

"I now crave your reverend attention—you see that I am a little man, and know me to have come at a short warning, my object and meaning is to preach you a short sermon, upon a short subject, and I think in an unworthy Pulpit. My beloved audience, my *Text* is *Malt*—now I cannot divide it into sentences, by reason it has none, nor into words, it being but one, nor yet into syllables, the whole of the matter being but one monosyllable.—Now, I must, as necessity enforces, divide it into letters, which I find in my *text* to be these four, *M A L T*, Malt—*M*, my beloved, is moral—*A*, is allegorical—*L*, is literal—and, *T*, is theological.—The moral part is, when one thing is spoken and another meant, the thing I spoke was Malt, but the thing I meant was, the Ale of Malt, or strong Beer, which you gentlemen admire. The latter part is according to the letters, *M*, much—*A*, ale—*L*, little—*T*, thirst, viz:—Much Ale to little thirst. Now the theological is the effect which it worketh in some—*M*, murder—and in others, *A*, adultery—and in some again, *L*, looseness of life—and in others *T*, treason; and the effect which it worketh in the world to come is, *M*, misery—*A*, anguish—*L*, lamentation—and *T*, torment. Whereas my first use shall be a use of exhortation, that is for *M*, myself, and *A*, all of you, *L*, leave off, *T*, tippling, or else *M*, myself, and *A*, all of you, *L*, look for *T*, torment. Let so much suffice for this time and text gentlemen. Only by way of caution, beware of drunkenness—it impairs the understanding, wastes the estate, banishes the reputation, consumes the body, and renders the man of the brightest parts, the common jest of every insignificant clown—he is also the Brewer's agent, the Alehouse's benefactor, the Constable's trouble, his wife's woe, his children's sorrow, his neighbor's scoff, his own shame, a walking Swill-tub, below the brutes, a monster of a man."

There is in the following description (which we find, without knowing where it is taken from, in the Richmond Whig,) a touch of our national infirmity, vanity; but it is vanity exercised on noble objects—and rather serves, therefore, to season than to spoil, what in itself is worth reading as a graphic description:

United States Ship North Carolina.—"There was, however, a much finer sight than this which I did not miss seeing; a finer sight, indeed, a far prouder exhibition, than any which comes within the whole range of nature and of art. This was an American Ship of the Line, which had long been expected at Gibraltar, and which I had long been extremely anxious to meet.* She was said to be the largest, certainly the most formidable, as well as the most beautiful ship that ever crossed the ocean. After much weary expectation, the ship was at length signalled from the tower, and climbing to the top of the rock, I saw her coming down before a gentle Levanter, with skysails and studdingsails—a perfect cloud of snow-white canvas. By-and-by the lighter sails were drawn in and disposed of. Europa was doubled and left behind, and the gallant ship stood boldly into the harbor, with yards a little braced, sails all filled and asleep, and hull just careened enough to improve the beauty of the broad side. As she came closer, and I contemplated her from the more favorable position of the line wall, nothing could exceed the beauty of the spectacle. If, as we are told in the life of Columbus, nothing seems to have filled the mind of the most stoical savage with more wonder than that sublime and beautiful trophy of human genius, a ship under sail," what would have been the wild ecstacy of the sensitive Anacoona, if, instead of the shapeless caravel of the Adelantado, she had first seen this ship, at least twenty times as large, and a hundred times more perfect. She might not only have believed it to have come from Turi, but that the deity himself had deigned to come down and visit his children of Xaragua. Even to the practised eye the sight was a magnificent one. Instead of the heavy poop and other incumbrances, which disfigure European vessels of the same class, every thing was smooth and uniform, calculated to produce an unbroken effect, and the most perfect symmetry. So perfect indeed, are the proportions of this vessel, that her size at a distance would be undervalued, and, though larger in tonnage, and throwing a greater weight of metal than any ship that ever went to sea, yet her appearance is so deceptive that she might, at a distance, be taken for and approached as a frigate. It was only by comparing the pigmy proportions of the men who moved up and down the masts, or threw the lead, with her huge masts and wide spread canvass, that any idea could be formed of the size, until she entered the road and came near other vessels. A British frigate, which had hitherto looked a leviathan, as the American crossed her stern, was dwindled into a cock-boat. And now the wonder became still greater, to see this immense mass, this wooden mountain, playing about the harbor, with the graceful facility of a little schooner; the huge sails changed from side to side, to receive the action of the wind with the changing prow, and, at last, when the anchor was cast, gathered up into plaits and hidden from view, with the facility with which a bird would fold its wings. It seemed as if there was a magic in the whistle of the boatswain.†

The immense size of the ship, did not, however, become completely palpable to me, until I had reached her in a boat, journeyed up the weary side, and stood at length upon her deck. The sailors were drawn up before the mainmast, looking with silent respect to the hallowed regions of the quarter-deck. Upon this spacious parade ground, flanked by a double battery, a hundred fine looking soldiers, burnished arms and well brushed attire, were brought up to salute the departure of the commander. A splendid band of music, dressed in Moorish garb, was stationed at the stern, and the officers were all collected for the same purpose upon the quarter deck in irregular groups of noble looking young fellows, the present pride and future hopes of our country. At length the Herculean form and martial figure of the veteran commander, was added to the number. Here was the master spirit that gave impulse and soul to the machine. A thousand eyes were fixed upon him, a thousand hats were raised, and, as he passed over the side, the soldiers presented arms and the music sent forth a martial melody. I thought I had never seen an array so soul-inspiring, so imposing, and when I came from contemplating the whole, to look into the details of this perfect contrivance, this little world, this moving city, and to admire the excellent order and arrangement every where observable for health, comfort and convenience, for annoyance and defence; I could not but feel the folly of that wish which could look back with longing after the refinement of the Augustan age. The Greeks and Romans may have made nobler buildings, and better statues and finer paintings than we do. Yet—to say nothing of our improvement in morals, to leave unnoticed a thousand rare and useful discoveries, and especially that singular invention of our countrymen, the proudest production of human ingenuity, in which the elements are made to triumph over each other—what, let me ask, did the Augustan or any other age, ever produce to compare with this noble production, in which art itself is outdone, and science altogether exhausted.

*The United States ship North Carolina, Commodore John Rogers.

†Though the Carolina carries one hundred guns, on three uniform decks, they are of so heavy a calibre, 52's and 42's, that the weight of metal thrown at the double broadside, is greater than that of any first rate in the British service; it is 3,840 lbs. And yet this ship is called a seventy-four! This is an absurdity. What great inconvenience would there be in calling a ship of 24 guns a twenty-four—a ship of 44 guns a forty-four—of an 100 an hundred gun ship—instead of the present deceptive classification of sloops, frigates and seventy-fours. Another instance of defective organization of our navy was apparent in the humble rank and indefinite title of the commander of this ship. Though chief of our squadron in the Mediterranean, and, indeed, of the whole navy, he is yet in positive rank only a post captain. There are men in the navy, who entered long after he had attained his present rank, and who have passed from grade to grade, whilst he has remained stationary, until they have now become his equals. Here is room for reformation.

The following scene in which the celebrated Cobbett figured, cannot fail to amuse those who know his character.

Anniversary of the Westminster Election.

On the 25th May, the 22d Anniversary of the election of Sir Francis Burdett for Westminster was celebrated by a dinner, as usual, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

At half past 4 o'clock, Messrs. Hunt, French, and Cobbett, made their appearance, and were welcomed with some slight applause from the gentlemen who were then present. Mr. Hunt and Mr. Cobbett afterwards separated from Mr. French, and placed themselves at the cross-table.

At a quarter past 5, the stewards ushered Mr. Hobhouse into the room. Among the gentlemen who followed in his train, we noticed Mr. D. W. Harvey, Mr. Otway Cave, Mr. A. Dawson, and Mr. Monck, Members of Parliament. Lord Nugent entered at a later hour in the evening, and took his seat on the right of the Chairman.

Mr. Hobhouse, who had been placed in the chair, rose, and informed the company that Sir Francis Burdett was prevented from being present by very severe indisposition. The stewards had, in consequence, requested him to preside; and he trusted that if it was the pleasure of the company that he should take the chair, they would give to him, whilst discharging its duties, the same support which they had always hitherto given to his honorable colleague.

The preliminary toasts were then given with the usual honors and without remark, until,

Mr. Sturch, in a complimentary speech, proposed the next toast,—"The great and consistent advocate of the rights and freedom of the people,—Sir F. Burdett."

This toast was received with great applause, mingled with hisses. One of the stewards walked down the room to one of the hissers, called him a scoundrel, and threatened to turn him out of the room.

An individual immediately rose to complain of this improper conduct. Was it right that any person who expressed his opinion at a public meeting should be thus addressed by any person who was dressed up in a little brief authority? In his opinion such conduct was unfair, unjust, and improper.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hobhouse agreed with the complainant that such conduct was improper. It should not occur again if he could prevent it.

After the uproar had a little subsided, Mr. Hunt spoke. He was followed by

Mr. Cobbett, who rose amidst a storm of hisses. A toast, he said, had been proposed to the meeting.—He was opposed to the motion for putting that toast. (Great uproar.) "You will shorten your work, gentlemen," said Cobbett, "by hearing me now, and voting against me hereafter. (Mr. Hobhouse again requested order.) Mr. Cobbett then proceeded to describe the conduct of Sir F. Burdett on Mr. Warburton's anatomy bill as cruel and inhuman; but his invectives on this subject were cut very short by repeated cries of "*Who dug up Paine's bones?*" "*Who was a resurrectionist in America?*"

The Chairman—I put it to the meeting whether the toast shall be drank. Is it the opinion of this meeting that we drink the health of Sir F. Burdett?

Immense cheering, and cries of "Yes" from nearly all the room, followed this question.

Mr. Hobhouse—I fairly say that this question has been carried by a large majority.

Mr. Hunt requested the Chairman to put the other side of the question.

Mr. Hobhouse complied with the request, and then five hands, or at most six, were raised in behalf of the objection.

The discovery of the trifling numbers of the minority created roars of laughter throughout the room.

Mr. Hobhouse, in putting the toast from the chair, thanked the meeting for the support which they had already given him, and assured them, that if they continued to give it him in the same way, every one of them would go away satisfied.

Mr Jones Burdett returned thanks in the name of his brother.

Mr. A. Dawson proposed the health of the strenuous opposer of public abuses, our other able, enlightened, and indefatigable representative, John Cam Hobhouse, Esq."

The toast having been drunk with great applause, Mr. Hobhouse mounted the table to return thanks. After alluding, with great severity, to Mr. Cobbett, he continued, "I say, that if there were to be found any individual, such as I have described—a person who is sunk so low in the scale of human degradation, that he is scouted, not from parties merely—for so may honest men be sometimes—but from the society of every person who has any regard for honest and decent conduct: I say, gentlemen, if such an individual can be found, he may well

"Read his history in a nation's eyes;"

and he may very well tell us what he has to predict for his own future fame. [Cheers.] Those who acknowledged his talents, even his best friends, must sigh for his baseness—[cheers, laughter, all eyes turned upon Mr. Cobbett,] and be sorry, gentlemen, that a mind of quality to illustrate the best days in which he lived—a mind qualified to shed lustre over the great stage of his contemporaries—should have been disgraced only by the misfortunes of casting its own blacker, deepest, and most disgraceful shade on the era to which it belonged.—[Cheers.]

After some further reply to Hunt and Cobbett, Mr. H. continued:—If I thought those very intelligent and able individuals sincere, I confess I should be somewhat surprised that they so much care for the bodies of the dead, particularly as one of them does not appear to have cared much for the bodies of the living. Certainly I have not found in the public career of one of these gentlemen evidence of any very tender regard to those who walk above the ground, though he takes the persons of those under the ground under his especial protection. [Laughter, and exclamations of 'Poor Tom Paine.'] I was not aware that this gentleman cared much for the persons of those living to whom he is so kind after they are dead. His conduct reminds me of the lines—

'But still the great hath kindness in reserve,
They help to bury whom they help to starve.'

Having taken care of his living contemporaries, Mr. Cobbett thinks his cares should descend to the dead: this his own conduct proves—[cries of 'Aye, bones-grubber, it does']—and not finding charges enough against the members for Westminster with respect to their conduct towards those who walk above ground, he accuses them of not regarding the tombs of those who are beneath it. [Cheers and laughter.] Allow me to make a contrast between our conduct and that of Mr. Cobbett in this respect, who, having made as much as he can of the living, wishes also to make as much as he can of the dead. [Cheers and laughter.] However, gentlemen, having met for higher purposes than the dissection of base and infamous characters, I shall presently pass from this subject. Passing by the case of the poor, I may say there are a great many individuals who, though they have done no good in their life-time, perhaps might be found serviceable in their death. [Laughter.] When we hang up these gentlemen in Surgeon's hall, being well limbed men, stout men—['Ah Cobbett']—they may do credit to a scientific dissection, and afford an example calculated to enlighten and illustrate us in a physical, if not in a moral point of view. [Cheers and laughter.] When they come to be shown hereafter,—when the tongue of falsehood is silenced, and more bitter still, the tongue of slander which can never acknowledge or forgive a benefit, [hear]—these individuals, who have been a disgrace to life, will afford an illustration of how black a soul might lodge in a human body. [Cheers.] [Mr. French again attempted to interrupt the Speaker.] The Hon. Gentleman concluded amid loud demonstrations of approbation, by thanking the meeting for the kindness and attention with which they had listened to his observations.

Mr. Cobbett then rose to reply, but was received at first with loud hisses. By the interposition of the Chairman, however, silence was restored. Mr. Cobbett said that neither of the self-styled Members for Westminster dared to meet the people. As to the attacks which Mr. Hobhouse has made upon me, one is, that I have cheated somebody, he dare not say whom, out of money; another is, that I starve the poor whilst alive, and only take care of them when dead; and a third, that I take up bones, and dispose of 'em for profit, after a man is dead. As to the charge of cheating somebody out of money, I have only to say Mr. Hobhouse dare not say whom I have cheated: no, nor the mighty Don, his master. [A voice, 'Why, you bamboozled him.'] That is one of the most barefaced and impudent lies that was ever stated by man, or retailed by the dirty rump of Westminster. Let the letters come into a court of justice, and I'll prove the charge against me to be a base falsehood. ['Fine words, Cobbett, but where are your proofs?'] As to starving the poor, I have had great delight during all the course of my life in being beneficial to the poor. [A loud laugh, mingled with hisses.] I have, I say, with my slender means done more for the poor than Burdett with all his thousands. Then as to the bones. [Cries of 'Now for the bones,' mingled with laughter.] A dead body sold to be cut up. [Cries of 'What's become of your rings with Tom Paine's hair?'] Yes, there's a mighty difference between selling a dead body to be cut up by the surgeons, and bringing the bones of a great man home, which were lying in neglected obscurity, for the purpose of burying them in his native land. ['Where have you buried them, you old resurrectionist?'] Who blames me for doing that, which the very Government of this country was then doing? At that very time, I say, the Government was sending for the bones of an officer, who perished in the American war, for the purpose of burying them in Westminster-abbey. (Immense uproar.) Well; I see there is no such thing as getting a fair hearing in this place, and therefore I shall conclude. (Loud hisses.)

From the Baltimore Patriot.

CAUSE OF, AND CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

I profess myself to be an honest farmer, for I can say, that no man could ever charge me with a dishonest action. I see with great grief, that all the country is afflicted as well as myself. Every one is complaining and telling his grievances, but I find they do not tell how their troubles came on them. I know it is common for people to throw the blame of their own misdeeds upon others, or at least to excuse themselves of the charge. I am in great tribulation; but to keep up the above character of an honest man, I cannot in conscience say, that any one has brought my troubles on me but myself. "Hard times, no money," says every man. A short story of myself will show how it became "Hard times and no money" with me at the age of sixty-five, who have lived well these forty years.

My parents were poor, and they put me at twelve years of age, to a farmer, with whom I lived until I was 21. My master fitted me out with two stout suits of homespun, four pair of stockings, four shirts, and two pair of shoes. At twenty two, I married me a wife, and a good working woman she was. We took a farm of forty acres on rent By industry we gained ahead fast.—In ten years I was able to buy me a farm of sixty acres on which I became my own tenant. I then in a manner grew rich, I added another sixty acres with which I was content. I bought several tracts of out land for my children, who amounted to seven when I was forty-five years old. About this time I married my eldest daughter to a clever lad, to whom I gave one hundred acres of my out land. This daughter had been a dutiful working girl. Therefore I fitted her out well and to her mind; for I told her to take of the best of my wool and flax, and to spin herself gowns, and coats, and stockings and shifts, nay, I suffered her to buy some cotton, and make it into sheets, as I was determined to do well by her.

At this time my farm gave me and my whole family a good living on the produce of it, and left me one year with another a surplus of one hundred and fifty silver dollars; for I never spent more than ten dollars a year, which was for salt, nails and the like. Nothing to wear, eat or drink, was purchased, as my farm produced all.—With this saving I put money to interest, bought cattle, fatted and sold them, and made great profit.

In two years after, my second daughter was married. My wife says, 'come you are rich; you know Molly had nothing but what she spun and no other kind of clothing has ever come into our house for any of us—Sarah must be fitted out a little. She ought to fare as well as neighbor Norris' Betty. I must have some money and go to town. 'Well wife, it shall be as you think best, I have never been stingy, but it seems to me that what we spin at home would do.'—However, wife goes to town, and returns with a calico gown, a calimanco petticoat, a set of stone tea cups, half a dozen pewter teaspoons and a tea-kettle. They cost but little—I did not feel it, and I confess I was pleased to see them. Sarah was as well fitted off as any girl in the parish.

In three years more, my third daughter had a spark—and a wedding being concluded upon, wife comes again for the purse, but when she returned what did I see! a silken gown, silk for a cloak, a looking-glass, China tea gear; and a hundred other things with the empty purse But this is not the worst of it, Mr. Printer. Sometime before the marriage of this last daughter, and ever since, this charge increased in my family. Besides all kinds of household furniture, unknown to us before, clothes of every kind is bought—and the wheel goes only for the purpose of exchanging our substantial cloth of flax or wool, for gauze, ribands, silk, tea, sugar, &c. My butter, which used to go to market, and brought money, is now expended at the tea table. Breakfast, which used to take ten minutes only when we were satisfied with milk, or pottage made of it, now takes my whole family an hour, at tea or coffee table. My lambs which used also to bring cash, are now eaten at home—or if sent to market, are bro't back in things of no use, so that instead of laying up one hundred and fifty dollars every year, I find now all my loose money is gone, my best debts called in and expended; and being straightened, I cannot carry on my farm to so good advantage as I did formerly, so that it brings me not near as much; and further, what it cost me to live (though a less family than heretofore, and able to work,) is fifty or sixty dollars a year more than all my farm brings me in.

Now sir, this has gone on several years, and has brought hard times into my family, and if I can't reform it, ruin must follow; my land must go. I am not alone, thirty in our parish have gone hand in hand with me; and they all say 'hard times.' Now Mr. Printer, I don't know how you live, may be you are more frugal than we are, as all of us need to be; but I am still master of my own house. I am determined to alter my way of living to what it was twenty years ago, when I laid up one hundred and fifty dollars a year. I know I can do it, for I have got all my land yet. With good management it will yield me as much as ever.—I will increase my sheep, my flax ground, and my orcharding. My produce brings (scarce as money is,) as much as it is used to do. Not one thing to eat, drink or wear shall come into my house, which is not raised on my farm, or in the parish, or in the country, except salt and iron work for repairing my buildings and tools; no tea, sugar, coffee or rum. The tea-kettle shall be sold. I shall then, Mr. Printer, live and die with a good conscience. My taxes which appear intolerable, will then be easy. My younger children and my grand children, will see a good example before them, and I shall feel happy in seeing a reform of abuses, which have been growing on me more than 20 years.

If you will tell my story, it may work some good, and you shall have my lasting thanks. Reader—do you understand the moral?
A FARMER.

Mayor's Office, Philadelphia, July 17.

The High Constables report, that seven hundred and thirty-four dogs have been killed and buried between the 16th day of May and 17th day of July, 1829, agreeably to an ordinance passed the 29th day of May, 1828.

Philadelphia, July 16.

One of the objections to our present Banking system, is that it is the parent of a system of mutual guaranteeing, by which every man's success in life is made to depend quite as much on the good conduct and good fortune of his neighbors as on his own industry and economy.

Take a case in point. A gentleman of this city, to oblige a friend, endorsed notes to the amount of eight thousand dollars.—The friend failed. The endorser could not conveniently pay the amount without extra bank accommodations. To procure this, he was obliged to prevail on another friend to endorse for him in his turn. The eight thousand dollars were paid; but, as one good turn deserves another, the gentleman could not when called upon by the friend who had assisted him in his first difficulty, refuse to put his name on his friend's paper. The second friend failed, and the gentleman found himself responsible for debts to the amount of 15,000 dollars. The 15,000 dollars were paid, through the assistance of a third friend who then wanted no bank accommodation. In time, however, he called for a reciprocation of the favour he had conferred. The gentleman could not refuse. The third friend broke. And the gentleman found that this original endorsement of notes to the amount of 8,000, had involved him in debt to the amount of 60,000.

Such is our commercial system. Change the amounts to suit different cases, and this paragraph will serve as the history of hundreds and thousands of the American people.—*Gaz.*

Commercial Failures.—We sincerely regret to learn, says the Alexandria (Louisiana) Gazette, by the latest advices from New Orleans, that a number of mercantile houses in that city, some of them of the highest respectability and on whose solvency the most implicit reliance has been hitherto placed, have recently failed; and from the rapidity with which the downfall of one concern had been succeeded by others, consequences the most disastrous and extensive were apprehended.

Paris, (Ky.) June 27.

James Rowan, a man of color, was executed in this place, on Thursday, for murder. A great many persons attended; rushed in crowds to the fatal spot; tore down the adjacent fences; saw a poor wretched creature suspended by a rope, struggling in the agonies of death; afterwards dispersed, and a number, both white and black, went to the grogshops, and showed how much they had improved from beholding the shocking spectacle, by getting drunk.

The Ghost.—For several evenings last week the town of Waltham had a supernatural visiter, who appeared in the edge of the Woods near the plain. Many people went from this city and vicinity to see his ghost-ship, who soon obtained a very comfortable notoriety. On Saturday evening, nearly 500 people are supposed to have collected near the spot, and word having been given out that he would not appear until 11 o'clock, the tavern keepers in the neighborhood drove a pretty trade in the matter of providing suppers, &c. The affair appears to have been set on foot by some young men, to test the courage of a companion who had expressed his disbelief of apparitions. The rifles said to have been fired at the unearthly substance, it is believed, were discharged by those who were in the secret, and who took care that balls should not be forthcoming. The deception, it is said, consisted of a person dressed in black, wrapping a white sheet about him and letting it fall in such a manner as to appear as if he sunk into the earth. We congratulate all the trembling old women and timid maidens that the ghost is laid at last.—*Boston Pat.*

Speaking Aside.—A diffident lover going to a Town Clerk to request him to publish the bans of matrimony, found him at work *alone* in the middle of a ten acre lot, and asked him to *step aside* a moment, as he had something particular for his private ear!

A lady of great beauty as far as concerned her face, but of very clumsy limbs and waist, gave rise to the following *jeu d'esprit*:

O nature, was thy plastic hand
While forming her so hasted,
That charms unequalled in the land
Should be so badly *waisted*?

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Freemen of the Counties of Anson, Montgomery, Moore, Robeson, Richmond, and Cumberland.

FELLOW CITIZENS: As the period for electing a person to represent you in our next national Congress is near at hand, and as the merits of the two candidates for that high and honorable station are the subjects of much public discussion, and as it is desirable that a fair exposition of their characters should be given to such as are unacquainted with them: a fellow citizen who is anxious that you should be enabled to form a correct estimate of their relative merits, presumes now to address you upon this subject, and pledges himself to be governed in his statements by a regard for truth, and for the character and welfare of a people whose interests as such are identified with his own.

When a person becomes a candidate or applicant for any office or station, he tacitly gives to those who have the appointing power, a right to canvass his merits, so far as regards his qualifications to discharge the duties of it, and his character for diligence, attention, and fidelity. A man for instance, who seeks from an individual or any body of persons, for a place or for employment in any particular trade or calling, expects to have his character investigated, and would be foolish to suppose that he would meet with approbation without giving satisfactory evidence of his possessing those qualifications ordinarily deemed requisite for a person in such a place or in such an employment. He may be for example an ingenious artist, well skilled in his trade, yet he may be indolent, dissipated, or dishonest, or have other faults which render him objectionable. Is he an applicant for an agency? he may be deemed every way competent, but still may justly be disapproved of in consequence of habitual negligence of business, or of his character for dishonesty, or for that and selfishness combined, whereby he would seem likely to purchase pleasure or popularity at the expense of those for whose advantage he was constituted an agent.

As it is in private, so it is in public life. The man who comes before any public body with an application for an office within their power to bestow, must expect to be judged by that body with as much scrutiny as they may think expedient in regard to his fitness for the place he seeks. And surely when a man becomes a candidate to represent the people of a country in the legislative councils of a nation, that people have a right to inquire into his general character, as well as into his capacity to act for them. In this country, where the people are sovereign, and where the virtue and intelligence of our citizens form the surest protection of our liberties and rights, it is a solemn duty which we owe to our country and to posterity, to our God and to ourselves, to withhold all patronage from corrupt or dishonorable aspirants for office or authority.

I shall now proceed to examine into the merits of the two persons who stand before you as Candidates to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. I shall endeavor to do it fairly and impartially, and in the statement of their conduct, I am confident that I shall not wantonly detract from the merits, or give unmerited praise to the character of either: which is the most worthy is for you to decide.

Mr. Deberry, one of the Candidates, is a man who, by his own exertions has risen from obscurity without the aid of powerful friends or the command of any resources but such as he acquired by his own industry and economy. He commenced the world with an honest but ordinary trade, and by a close application to his business and correct deportment, secured the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens of his native County. By a successful course of business, he was, after a while, enabled to devote a considerable portion of his time to the improvement of his mind, and acquired a stock of information which rendered his talents respectable among those who knew him. When he was enabled to forsake his trade, he turned his attention to the more pleasing and less toilsome pursuits of agriculture, and still continues to be a plain Farmer. For many years, the citizens of Montgomery County, reposing the utmost confidence in his ability and honesty, in his devotion to their good, and his promptness in attending to his duty, whatever it might be, have elected him to represent them in the legislature of this state. If a man is thus respected and thus trusted by those who certainly knew him well, it is evidence that he is worthy of at least our confidence. That he is a man of sound mind, well versed in the political history of our country, and of general information, I presume no man who has conversed with him will doubt or deny.

Mr. Cameron is a man who was raised in affluence; who in his early youth had every advantage of education and improvement which wealth or opportunity could afford; and who consequently had the support of wealthy and influential friends, as far as influence and aid could be decently extended. He has had the control of large sums of money of his own—has (by means not necessary to be mentioned,) had the disposal of two large fortunes, which in some way or other he has squandered away; and in addition to this is now a defaulter for a large amount of money and property with which, as guardian, he was entrusted for the benefit of minors. He says he is now a poor man, and his friends repeat it for him. This I merely mention by way of contrast so far, to shew the difference in point of management, good judgment, and moral honesty, between the two candidates (Mr. C. and Mr. D.) I may hereafter comment on the subject.

Mr. Cameron never has been popular as a man in the County of Cumberland or the Town of Fayetteville. His prou overbearing deportment towards his fellow citizens in days past, when he stood higher in public estimation and was more prosperous, was such as to preclude all possibility of his being generally liked by the people. At the commencement of the last war his politics were in unison with those of the most numerous party in the town of Fayetteville; he became a candidate to represent that town in the General Assembly of this State, and was elected to that post for two or three years in succession, by small majorities. Since then he has once or twice represented that town, but where he has had opposition and succeeded, it has been but by very small majorities. In 182 and 182 he was completely defeated as a candidate to represent Fayetteville, and his conduct subsequent to that time has been such as I suppose has induced him, as it would any man of ordinary understanding and knowledge of the world, to believe that there could be no probability of his receiving the support of a majority of the respectable citizens of that place who are intimately acquainted with the history of his conduct, and are aware of the unhappy consequences that have resulted from it. But as both Mr. Deberry and Mr. Cameron have addressed Circulars to you, I will now take the liberty of making a few remarks upon their contents, particularly upon some portions of Mr. Cameron's.

The letter of Mr. Deberry is a plain, modest address, in which he respectfully announces that he is a candidate to represent you in the next Congress, and gives you a declaration of his political sentiments; his language is simple, his remarks are plain, and bear every mark of candor and sincerity; there is no invidious comment on his competitor; there is no rancorous expression of hostility to any party; but it is just such a letter as an honest sensible man, who had no ill feelings to gratify, and who had no wish to deceive those whom he was addressing, might be expected to write.

But what is the style, what are the contents of Mr. Cameron's letter? Let us look a little into it, and we shall find it out to be a pompous recital of his own merits, accompanied with ungenerous invectives against Mr. Deberry and Mr. Deberry's friends. The author of that letter, at the moment he dictated it, must certainly have been in such a perturbation of mind as to have forgotten that he was addressing free and intelligent men, who were capable of judging of the propriety of what he said, and who would judge and decide upon his expressions, with little regard to his personal importance.

Mr. Cameron, in his letter, as he has commonly done in his speeches to the people, seems to claim their preference because he was a warm and zealous advocate for the election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency of the general government, and a persevering opponent of the administration of John Q. Adams. A year ago this would have been a good reason for the friends of Gen. Jackson to have opposed Mr. Deberry, and to have voted for Mr. Cameron. But this reason no longer exists. Mr. Adams and his Cabinet have no longer any thing to do with the administration of the government; and the wishes of the people have been fully gratified by the appointment of the man of their choice to the presidency But Mr. Cameron says that "while he (Mr. *Deberry*) was a candidate for Elector on the Adams ticket, I was an humble, though zealous supporter of the election of Gen. Jackson. And although his modesty induces him now to say that his name was placed on the Adams ticket without his knowledge or consent, yet I doubt not that his principles were as fixed and his determination to support Mr. Adams as firm as mine were to support Gen. Jackson." I have no doubt that Mr. Deberry's determination to support the cause he did arose from mature reflection, and from an honest conviction that Mr. Adams was preferable; and from such a principle Mr. Deberry was as firm and fixed in his support of Mr. Adams as Mr. Cameron was in his support of Gen. Jackson. But I ask, is it a reasonable objection by Gen. Jackson's friends against Mr. Deberry, that he differed from them in his opinion regarding the merits of two men, Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams? If we look through our neighbourhood, through this District, we shall find men of equal intelligence and virtue arrayed on different sides in regard to Mr. C. and Mr. D. and shall we think those on the side different from ours, less honest, less virtuous, less intelligent, than we are? The right of election ought not, cannot be trammelled. If it were otherwise, our free institutions would soon cease to exist. Mr. Cameron, in this part of his letter, seems also to insinuate that Mr. Deberry's assertion that his name was placed on the Adams ticket without his knowledge or consent, was untrue. If Mr. Cameron did intend such an imputation, it was an ungenerous and dishonorable one; for it is well known to every person who recollects the Adams and Jackson meetings held throughout the State, previous to the last presidential election, that the persons who were placed on their general and sub-committees in the different counties throughout the State, were appointed in many instances without their privity. And it is as well known that the central committees who met at Raleigh for the nomination of Electors, both on the Jackson and Adams tickets, in several instances nominated persons without consulting them. Mr. Deberry says that his nomination was made without his knowledge or consent, and he is not to be disbelieved, unless there is some evidence that his declaration is untrue.

A favorite topic with Mr. Cameron in his electioneering address, is the services he rendered last war. If he did render any service he is entitled to credit for it. I know that he went to Fort Johnson as a Major of the volunteer and drafted Militia; this was no more than his duty; and going as an officer of high rank, does not in my estimation, entitle him to as much credit as many who volunteered as private soldiers, and were under his command, are entitled to. He had an opportunity of partaking of the comforts of life; he did not subject himself to the same toil, fatigue, and other privations, that they did—He was allowed a liberal pay—they a very limited one. But were one of those private soldiers to claim your suffrages for a legislative appointment merely because he had been a soldier in the last war, and should not bring you any other proofs that he merited your preference, I imagine that you would scarcely be willing to give him your support. And why, let me ask you, should Major Cameron be considered on this account to be more worthy of your choice? Is it because his services were more important? Let this be answered by the generous soldiers who were under his command. A person in reading this part of Major Cameron's letter, might, I think, very justly infer, that he wished to excite your pity and induce you to vote for him because, while at Fort Johnson during the late war he was afflicted with a severe and sorely distressing disease, the effects of which yet render his speech indistinct. I can pity any one who suffers from disease, particularly from one of so painful a nature. But I cannot see why infirmity or disease should render the subject of it more fit for a public station such as that to which Maj Cameron aspires. I would not have touched this part of his address had it been the first instance in which his services in the war and his misfortune at Fort Johnson have been introduced by him into an electioneering circular.—And I cannot conceive any other motive he can have in doing it, than to excite the public sympathy in his behalf as a candidate.

To show the ungenerous temper in which Mr. Cameron treats his opponent, I call your attention to but two out of many instances that might be adduced. In the Carolina Observer of the 2d inst., was published the certificate of William Peacock, of Montgomery county, a man who supports as fair a character as any other man in this district, and who perhaps is as generally known through it as any other citizen who never has figured in public life. Even Mr. Cameron admits that he is a man of "*urbanity of manners and respectability of character,*" and that he has the '*highest regard for him.*' In the certificate above referred to, Mr. Peacock, as the friend of Mr. Deberry, stated that he had known Mr. Deberry from his childhood, and that he had always supported a fair character, and signed his name to the certificate, simply as "William Peacock," without any addition of title whatever. Now it happens that for many years Mr. Peacock has been a Preacher of the Gospel, and therefore Mr. C. I suppose thinks he had no right to give a certificate of the character of Mr. D. and would have the public believe that it was an attempt to exercise clerical influence, and would also excite in us a dreadful apprehension of an union of Church and State. Does Mr. Cameron believe that such an idea entered the mind of Mr. Peacock while he was writing that certificate? Has not every man in this country a right to express his good opinion of his friends, and to promote their interests by all lawful and honorable means that he may choose to exercise? Has not William Peacock the same privilege of bearing testimony in favor of his friend or neighbour that John A. Cameron or any other man has? Has not a preacher of the Gospel as much right to do it as a legislator, a lawyer, a farmer, or a mechanic, as a man of any other profession, station, trade, or occupation, has? No man of common sense will dispute that he has. But the truth is, Mr. Cameron had no justification for saying that Mr. Peacock attempted to influence the public by the weight of a clerical name, for he signed his name to it as an individual man, and not as a clergyman, and he is no more censurable for that, than John A. Cameron would be censurable as a lawyer, if to a certificate of such a character he should sign his name without any addition. The most galling part about this Certificate I imagine is, that it was found annexed to a handbill signed by "*A Voter of Cumberland,*" who, perhaps, by the freedom with which he treated Mr. Cameron's character, roused his temper Mr. Cameron, speaking of Mr. Peacock in regard to this circumstance, says, "I did suppose that the urbanity of his manners and the amiability of his character would have prevented him from occupying the same dirty sheet with the "*Voter of Cumberland.*" The fact is, that Mr. Peacock knew as little how his certificate became attached to the handbill of the *Voter of Cumberland* as Mr. Cameron knew. That handbill was published at the instance of several gentlemen in the town of Fayetteville.

Another instance of Mr. Cameron's want of generosity to his opponents, was manifested in his ridiculous publication of a letter of Mr. Culpeper's some time ago, in the North Carolina Journal, in which the orthography of Mr. Culpeper was so represented as to make it appear that he could not spell correctly the simplest and most common words in the English language. Had Mr. Cameron reflected, he perhaps might have foreborne so pitiful an attempt to cast odium on a man who had been his political rival, and had triumphed in the approbation of the people, particularly as the letters of his own handwriting are generally such that some of them might be pronounced to be entirely different from what he intended them. But I imagine those who know Mr. Cameron well, can account very easily for much of his conduct to a rival or an opponent. He is never too nice in the means he employs to carry his point, and like a great many other men in the world, is not too much wanting in selfish ambition.

Mr. Cameron says, "*Unfeeling allusions have been made to my pecuniary situation, and in the same spirit that denounced Gen. Jackson as being unfit for the presidency, because he had been a successful soldier, it is intimated that I am deficient in "practical economy," and therefore unworthy of your confidence.*" That allusions have been made in very plain terms to Mr. Cameron's *pecuniary affairs*, is certain. He perhaps may consider them unfeeling but among those who are acquainted with his conduct, there are some, I am confident, who will not deem them as unfeeling as they are just. But what similarity is there between the denouncement of a *soldier* as unfit for the presidency because he had been *successful* in the prosecution of his duty, and the declaration that a private individual who was deficient in practical economy, and had *failed* in the management of his private business, was unfit to be entrusted with the guardianship of a people's interests? The analogy, if there is any, I cannot discover I must believe this was one of the Major's fine strokes of policy, and that his design was merely to induce the friends of the present Administration to identify *his cause* with the cause of the President. I shall pass over some of Mr. Cameron's doleful remarks on this subject, together with his piteous appeal to your generosity, and come to the master piece of all that he has said in relation to his *pecuniary situation*.

When I find a man seeking for parallel cases in matters of this kind, in order to draw comparisons between himself and illustrious examples of others, with a view to make his justification appear more complete, I own that I am apt to suspect the justness of his defence. For there are certain principles universally admitted and approved of, by which every honest man may fearlessly and confidently test his character. Let the world have the proof which a man has in his favor in such a case, and if it is such as will shew that his conduct has been conformable to those principles, the world will acquit him; if otherwise, it will condemn him. Mr. Cameron says, "was Jefferson less a patriot because he was unable to pay his debts? Is Mr. Monroe less entitled to our respect, admiration, & gratitude, because the pinching hand of poverty now holds its deadly grasp upon him?" Does Mr Cameron think that the people are so ignorant of the lives and characters of those two distinguished men, or does he think that we are so blind and stupid, or so ignorant of *him*, and what *he* has done, as to be duped by a petty artifice? Does he think we are to be entrapped by an insinuation of such a character made by himself and concerning himself? Does he, can he, really suppose the people are so weak as to believe what it appears he would have them to infer, to wit: that there is a similarity between *his misfortunes*, as he is pleased to call them, and the misfortunes of Mr. Jefferson and of Mr Monroe? These two illustrious men spent their talents, their fortunes, their lives, I may say, in the service of their country. Their strict and constant attention to their duties in public office, rendered it impracticable for them to attend to their private affairs, which by being neglected, caused them to sustain ruinous losses, and when they retired from the theatre of public life, they left it "poor indeed," in regard to their *pecuniary situation*, but rich in the confidence of the people, whose useful and honest servants they had been. Is there any inference favorable to Mr. Cameron that can be drawn from a comparison of his conduct and condition with theirs? Where has Mr Cameron sustained any pecuniary losses in the public service? What misfortunes in business or trade of any kind has he met with, except where they may be attributed to a defect in judgment, and a want of practical knowledge of what he engaged in? Has he, like many men in the country who have been ruined in fortune, been obliged to pay debts of any considerable amount for other persons? I do not wish to catechise the gentleman, but until he shews me some right that he has to be rated among the unfortunate in his '*pecuniary situation*," with such men as Mr. Monroe and Mr Jefferson, I shall feel unwilling to rate him with them. I do not wish to wound the feelings of the distressed, or to triumph over misfortune; but I am satisfied that a man who has nothing else to do but mind his own business, and though neglect or bad management suffers his own interests to be ruined, is unfit to be trusted with the weighty concerns of a people such as we are. And whenever I shall find such an one seeking to obtain such a high and important trust as that of the representative of a people, I shall conceive it to be my duty to oppose him, whoever he may be.

To you, my fellow citizens, I perhaps owe an apology for so long a commentary on the two candidates to represent our district. But as it is the right, so it is the duty, of every man to investigate the characters of those who are placed before them as candidates, and also to impart such information to the people as will enable them to form a correct opinion on a matter affecting their political interests and their popular character. What I have stated is true; and if in the course of my remarks on Mr. Cameron, I have in your estimation dwelt too much on his imperfections, I assure you it has afforded me no gratification. And if I have touched his faults and frailties with too rude a hand, his own hardihood had defied it. *He that sows the whirlwind must reap the storm.*

As I regard the interests of my country; as I value the popular reputation of the State that gave me birth; as I prize the moral virtues which adorn the character of man;—so will I deprecate the election of John A. Cameron to represent the people with whom I dwell. And I trust that through your intelligence and virtue, he will find that all the arts of a wary demagogue are insufficient to blind, and mislead your judgments, so as to secure for him a majority of your suffrages.

RICHMOND.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: You appear to think that a Communication which appeared in your paper of last week, "abounds with offensive epithets." I shall not at this time argue with you upon that subject, but think "with One of the People," that the "Voter of Cumberland" very justly merits them. Notwithstanding he has 'heard men of both parties confess that his remarks were not deficient in truth and decency,' we have only his 'ipse dixit' for that assertion; but I am willing it should have just as much weight with the people 'as it will be worth' If in the discussions, as to the merits of the candidates before the people, 'an utter disregard to justice, reason and truth' has been the course of any writer, the Voter, in order to have had any influence with the people of this District, should have avoided the course he reprobates. But I am induced to believe, that in his zeal to contrast the standing of the candidates in their respective counties, he not only outstrips the bounds of truth, but boldly insinuates, that the character and standing of Mr. Cameron is such, that the people of this county will not trust him with an office, the good or bad performance of the duties of which, come home to the interest of every man in the county. In order to make the charge bear some semblance of truth, he asserts that an election which took place a few days after the poll for Member of Congress, for Clerk of the County Court, and for which 'Mr. Cameron was an open and declared candidate, and at which there were about 45 voting Magistrates, who, coming from different parts of the County, might very fairly be supposed to represent the opinions of the people.' That there was 45 voting Magistrates, I deny—there was but 41. And as for their representing the views of the people of the county, the argument is as absurd as the insinuations of the 'Voter' are base. The successful candidate was a young man, it is true, but that he lived 'in *complete obscurity*,' is as destitute of the truth, and is entitled to about as much credit, as a number of other assertions of the 'Voter.' He was personally known to at least seven-eighths of the Magistrates, and intimately acquainted with one-third, and made personal application to several of them for their votes and influence, before the election for Member of Congress took place. I do not hesitate to assert, that he was as much known in the County at large, as any man of his age, who did not fill some public office, the Voter's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. The Voter, after parading before the public the number of votes Mr. Cameron got for Congress, exultingly exclaims, that Mr. Cameron, 'with all his high sounding professions of Jacksonism,' &c., 'could not muster but one, at the greatest pinch, two of his 740 friends to support him.' Now if the Voter will inform the people of this District, how many of the 740 friends of Mr. Cameron had a vote at this election, I will pledge myself to satisfy the 'Voter,' and all in this district opposed to his election, that his success did not depend upon any doubt of his honesty, as the Voter insinuates. His ability happily, is not disputed by any who know him, and his most inveterate enemies, are obliged to acknowledge that his superior talents eminently entitle him to the highest office which is in their gift to bestow.

If in constituting an agent, the people of this District should be governed by a man's success in life, I fear *many of us*, and among that many, I fear the '*Voter*' would be one that would stand but a small chance to get any of the loaves or fishes of office. I do not conceive that a man's success depends upon his ability, and every days' observation confirms it. Insinuations are unmanly, and are generally more fatal in their effects, than the most violent declamation. And how unjust it would be in me to insinuate, that the conduct of the 'Voter' as a ——, —— & A—— were not inscribed upon the tablets of morality, in such *pure* and *indelible* characters, that the finger of truth could not tarnish it. "*Ponder upon this fact.*"

CUMBERLAND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale:—There appears to be no little fluttering of the wounded pigeons whose discordant cries are heard both in and out of your paper.

"One of the People," who gives a full length portrait of himself, in your last, is entirely too contemptible for notice.

To "Fair Play" I have a word to say. He charges me with having equivocated. It is not true. It is equally untrue that I have wilfully misrepresented any thing. Whether I (or Fair Play himself) am "grossly stupid," I leave the public to decide.

It is not true that I ever even alluded to Mr. Cameron's *private misfortunes*, as stated by Fair Play. I have heard of his *private* misfortunes, but not of his *pecuniary* misfortunes. It is not true that I ever said I had not heard of his *private* misfortunes. I did say I had never heard of his *pecuniary* misfortunes. I say so still, and I challenge any one to prove them. I have heard of his pecuniary *mismanagement;* and upon that I founded my suggestion to the people, that a man who had always mismanaged his own affairs, was not fit to have the management, or rather mismanagement, of theirs. There happens to be a trifling difference between mismanagement and misfortune. Fair Play has grossly, I will not say wilfully, misrepresented me, in changing my expression "pecuniary misfortunes" into "private misfortunes." I say again, that I never heard of Mr. Cameron's *pecuniary* misfortunes, and never alluded to his *private* misfortunes, except those of his repeated failures as a candidate for popular favor. These were emphatically *private* misfortunes, but they were as emphatically public blessings, and therefore fit subjects of remark.

Fair Play denies that he "stated Mr. Deberry to have been raised from menial obscurity." The following quotation from his first article will sufficiently show to what a petty quibble he has resorted:—"That he is a plain farmer, and has been for several years a member of the State Legislature, we all know, and that he may have been raised to that honor from menial obscurity, I shall not dispute."

But the conclusion of Fair Play caps the climax of absurdity. An anonymous writer, not even known, it appears, to the Editor who affords him his only chance for immortality, by publishing his scrawls, thinks me *bound* to answer to him, "whether I am a personal enemy to Major Cameron!" Sweet Mr Fair Play, do give us your own name! "As a public writer, I (yes I!!) *consider you bound to answer!*" Give us that certificate, a-la-mode Peacock, for which I called on you a fortnight ago, and about which you are as silent as the grave. But to be done with this usurper of a name that sits as ill upon him as his own would do were it known,—I readily and proudly assure him, that I have no such personal *friend* as Maj. Cameron.

I did not intend to have occupied ten lines of your paper, Mr. Editor; and had I been as well assured four weeks ago as I now am, of the triumphant election of Mr. Deberry, the Voter of Cumberland never would have appeared. I feel bound, however, to defend myself, from the attacks of Maj. Cameron or any one else. It seems that some gentlemen printed my first communication in a handbill form—a compliment as gratifying as it was unexpected. This handbill Maj. Cameron calls a "dirty sheet." I regret that it should be so considered. The principal *subject* of that publication was certainly a bad one; but I thought I had so treated it as to leave all its "dirty" features out of view. I am truly sorry that I succeeded so badly. I hope, however, that the Major will kindly attribute my failure to its true cause—the impossibility of disconnecting things so like each other. But let me beg him yet to reconsider his hasty judgment. I really cannot find any "dirty" expression in my communication; and therefore hope he will yet become convinced, that the idea only existed in his own imagination. Persons often fancy that things which ought to exist, really do exist.

I have not told a "falsehood," palpable or impalpable; I have not made a "dirty insinuation;" nor a "hyperbolical exaggeration;" nor have I slandered Maj. Cameron. With these I am FALSELY charged by John A. Cameron. To the proof I defy him.

A VOTER OF CUMBERLAND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I will not detain you long in apologizing to you or your readers for briefly noticing the communication of the Hon. Mr. McDiarmid, which appeared in your paper of the 22d inst., in reply to a Voter on upper Little River. As Mr. McD. has, in his last communication admitted that he was opposed to the Wilkesborough Road, under any modification of the Bill, or, what is equivolent to it, that he would have voted against it, while it contained one objectionable feature; and that he did not attempt to amend the bill by endeavoring to have that objectionable section stricken out, this was all we wished to prove: our labours are therefore at an end.

Mr. McD. however, says, "that I have not entered into all the visionary projects entertained by those who style themselves the friends of internal improvement, I readily admit," &c. This is no doubt true, and if he has had the faculty, by reasoning from cause and effect, of looking into futuro further than his contemporaries, he has shown, and profited by his sagacity; but I cannot agree with him in the idea he would seem to convey, that, because money has in some instances, been injudiciously expended, and in others, actually thrown away, on attempts at internal improvement, that this constitutes a valid objection to the policy, or should be any reason for paralyzing all future exertion on the part of the State. I had thought the policy of internal improvement, by which I mean the opening, making good roads and the improving natural, or making artificial water communications where the nature of the country and the resources of the State would admit of it, from the commercial towns into the interior of the country, was a policy too well established to be controverted by any enlightened and liberal legislation. If the Bill for the road did not suit Mr. McD. in all its details, why, I ask him, once for all, did he not endeavor to amend its objectionable features, instead of voting (as he admits he did) to destroy it altogether? Will the Gentleman contend that the resources of the State are not sufficient to open and make a good road from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough? Or, will he contend that such a road, if completed, would be of no advantage to the commerce of the State?

If the Gentleman will but take a view of what has already been done in internal improvements in some of our sister States, and what is now in progress in other States, he will, I think, hardly be willing to admit that his own State could not complete the road from this to Wilkesborough, without burdening the people.

Mr. McD., in reply to my assertion, that he had made a serious charge against the advocates of the Bill, says, "I hope they did not so understand me, as I certainly did not intend it," &c. I am induced to believe he did make the assertion hastily, and without mature reflection, and would now be willing to recall it; but if the charge, "I viewed the measure as intended to *mislead and deceive* the people," (I quote his own words) is not a serious charge, I am at a loss to conceive what he would consider a serious charge. I ask the Hon. Senator if he would not consider such a charge as an attack upon his character and motives?

With the personal controversy between Mr. McDiarmid and Mr. Seawell, I have nothing to do; but as Mr. McD. still persists in believing, notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Seawell, the assertion of Mr. Hale, so far as he knew and believed, and the assertion of the Voter himself, to the contrary, that Mr. Seawell is at least indirectly concerned in the publication of "A Voter," I feel in justice bound to Mr. Seawell to repeat what I asserted in my last communication, that Mr. Seawell had no part nor lot in this matter; that no part of either of the communications signed "A Voter on upper Little River," were taken from notes or suggestions of Mr. Seawell, nor did any person see either of them before they were communicated to Mr. Hale; but I cannot consent to add to this assurance, either the "sanction of my name, or the weight of my character," which the Honorable Senator requires, before he can give credence to the assertion.

A VOTER *on upper Little River.*

[The author of the above (a gentleman on whose word we have every reason implicitly to rely,) in a private note authorises us to say, in order to exonerate Mr. Seawell, that Mr. S. is neither directly nor indirectly the author of either of the communications signed 'A Voter on Upper Little River,' and that he never saw them before they appeared in print.—*Editor Observer.*]

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Extract from the summary view of the Statistical Reports of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, for the year 1829.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has under its care Nineteen Synods; Ninety-two Presbyteries; 1393 ordained Ministers, and 205 Licentiates; making 1598 Preachers of the Gospel; 195 candidates for the sacred office; 2070 churches or congregations, under the spiritual government of so many Sessions; and one hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and sixteen Communicants. During the last year, Fourteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-six Communicants were added to our churches on examination and the profession of their faith; and 3155 were added by certificate from foreign Churches, or were translated from one Presbyterian Church to another. The whole number of communicants thus added, amounts to 18001; and the actual increase of communicants, since last year, after deducting for deaths, removals and suspensions, has been 16508. The additions of 1829, have exceeded those of 1828, by 1906; and the actual increase of the year ending April 1st, 1829, has exceeded that of the preceding year, by the number of 5485 communicants. Our increase of ordained Ministers last year, was 108; but as 20 Ministers deceased, and several removed to sister churches, we may consider the addition of Ministers, as having been 150. Of our Ministers, 40 are Presidents or Professors in Colleges or Theological Seminaries; 3 are Chaplains in the Navy of the United States; and 15 are engaged in missions to heathen. Our increase of Licentiates has been 11, and of Candidates, there has been a decrease of 47. In our last statistical year, there were baptised within our churches 3982 adults, and 12171 infants; making a total of 16153 baptisms; which exceeded those of 1828, by 1974. The sums reported as having been collected to defray the travelling expenses of the Commissioners to the last General Assembly, amount to $3442 67. The commissioners and delegates who actually attended, were 176; and the distance which they travelled, in passing to and from Philadelphia, a little exceeded 75,000 miles.

The funds reported by our Presbyteries, as having been collected during the last year for sundry charitable purposes, are the following, viz. For Foreign and Domestic Missions, thirty nine thousand one hundred and eighty dollars, fifty-three cents; for the support of several Theological Seminaries, ten thousand and fifty four dollars and fifty two cents; and for the education of poor and pious youth; twenty thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, and fifty four cents. These two last sums may be said to be for educational purposes, and amount to $30,445 96. The total of collection is $73,063 26 cents.

Some of the newspapers have announced numerous and heavy failures in New Orleans. The New York Journal of Commerce asserts that the facts having been ascertained, the result is, that "only two houses of any note have failed, and those not entitled to the eulogiums pronounced upon them."

A Genius in Mechanics.—Arrived at this port during the past week, a new schooner called the '*Two Brothers,*' from Bath, (N. C.) She is about 60 or 70 tons burthen—was projected and built by Mr. *John Mixon*, a young mechanic of that place, who is known never to have worked *one hour* in a ship-yard!—The connoisseurs say that the model is not unobjectionable; but regard the work, upon the whole, as very creditable to the ingenuity and enterprise of the builder.—*Washington N. C. Echo.*

A communication in the Democratic Press, says, that Rowland Stephenson has been for some time residing in Bristol (Pa.) It is rumoured he has completed the purchase of Dr. Shippen's very handsome establishment and farm in the vicinity of that borough.

We observe that Captain Basil Hall's travels in North America, are announced in the late London papers, for publication early in June, in three volumes, octavo.

FOREIGN.

New York, July 23,

The Britannia, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Sunday 7th ult., brings us Liverpool papers to that date, and London files to the 5th. The dates from Paris are only two days later than those received by the *Tilly* from Havre, and they add nothing to previous advices. By the way of Hamburg, however, accounts had reached London of some fighting in the vicinity of Silistria, though not with a decisive effect. It would seem certain, however, that *Sizeboli* yet remained in the possession of the Russians. Whether it is their purpose to attempt to turn the Balkan, and through Sizeboli and Bourgas advance directly upon Constantinople, appears very doubtful. In reference to such a project, the London Courier of the 3d says: "The nature of the country alone, in that direction, would oppose very considerable difficulties to the march of an army, in addition to which, the large force collected by the Turks at Choumla would remain perfectly unbroken and disposable, and might, therefore, be moved to one of the strong positions which abound between Bourgas, and the capital, and even in the vicinity of the latter, so as to make further advance impossible, without trying the chance of a battle, in which, with the Balkan behind them, defeat would be total ruin and annihilation to the Russians, while success itself must be purchased at too great a loss to leave them the power of proceeding towards Constantinople."

The rumored extension of the Russian blockade to Smyrna, about 130 miles to the south, and to the Gulph of Contessa, about 200 miles to the northward and westward of the mouth of the Dardanelles, excited much sensation in London. "This," says the Courier of the 4th, "would be a sweeping blockade with a vengeance. But it is proper to state, that no intelligence of the extension of the blockade to Smyrna has been received by his Majesty's Ministers; and that were such a measure attempted, which we do not believe it will, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, in all probability, would consider himself authorised to oppose it."

Parliament would, it was expected, be prorogued on the 16th or 18th June.

Legal Distinction.—A French jury have decided, at the assizes held for the department of the Cher, that to rob a fellow traveller in a stage coach is not a highway robbery, a stage coach being "a rolling house." This distinction savors more of English than of French jurisprudence.

Lady Ellenborough—the beautiful Lady Ellenborough—has left town somewhat abruptly; Prince Schwartzenburg is gone too. This circumstance has surprized one person very much, which seems more surprizing than any other part of the affair.

John Bull.

London Corn Exchange, June 3.

We had but few bargains at market this morning and, as a matter of course, very little business done; but Monday's prices were asked by the factors for fine samples of Wheat, Barley and Oats, as the want of rain for the Spring Corn is much complained of.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 6.

There has been a much more limited demand for Cottons, particularly during the early part of the week, and the sales scarcely amount to 9000 bags. Bowed, Alabama, &c. 4 7-8 a 6¼d per lb.

The Monongahela, arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th ult., brings London papers two days later than those per Britannia.

Dr. Charles Lloyd, Bishop of Oxford, is dead.

It was believed that Mr. Brougham had been invited to accept office by the Duke of Wellington.

The health and spirits of the King of England are declared "excellent."

M. de Chateaubriand has had frequent audiences of the King of France. Important changes were expected to take place in the French ministry.

A Letter from Liverpool, dated June 9th, states that the cotton market was fully supported.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

New York, July 19—Noon.—Through the politeness of Captain Correia, of the brig Mary Jane, who arrived on Saturday, in eight days from Havana, we learn the following:

The long contemplated expedition against Mexico sailed on the 5th inst. consisting of one 74, two frigates, three corvettes, one brig and one schooner of war, and seven transports, with 3500 troops. Six of the transport ships were American vessels, which were chartered for two months. The fleet lay to off the Moro, until the morning, waiting for the 74, which met with some accident in getting under way, and was detained till the morning of the 6th.

The day before the Mary Jane sailed, his B. M. schooner Monkey, Lieut. Cole, in company with the Spanish brig Providentia, arrived with a cargo of 350 slaves, which the schooner had captured a few days previous, after an engagement of 35 minutes. The schooner mounts one gun, with a complement of 26 men, and the brig is pierced for 18, and mounts 8 guns and 36 men. Many of the slaves had died with small pox which prevailed on board, and about 60 had jumped overboard and drowned themselves in preference to having their throats cut by the English, as the Spaniards had told them would be the case in the event of their being captured.

Official accounts of the death of her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, was received at Havana on the 8th. All public amusement, &c. had been suspended for three months, and the usual court mourning ordered.

A coinage of *half dimes* (five cent pieces) has been commenced by the mint.—Such a coin has long been wanted, and a very great convenience will result from a free circulation of them.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

TRIAL OF DR. WATKINS.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"I have received the following account of the anonymous letter written by Dr. Watkins to Mr. Southard, which was read in Court the last day of his examination—K——, in some way or other, had heard that W. had written an anonymous letter to Southard, when he was first apprehended in Philadelphia, in which he enclosed a *certain statement*, in relation to the transaction, which was intended to save his guilt from exposure. This statement he called upon his friend, Southard, to verify *upon oath*, and so save him and his family from infamy and ruin. Mr. Southard replied that he did not recollect the facts contained in this statement; but he pockets the letter—says nothing about it, until unexpectedly, it was forced from him by a compulsory order of the court. This anonymous letter is, in substance, an *acknowledgment of Watkins' guilt;* and yet Mr. Southard keeps it in his pocket upwards of three months or more, since Watkins was apprehended in Philadelphia! Why did he not enclose it to the President and put an end to all this contest in the Court?

"Well; the letter was called for—Mr. Southard would not produce it without being compelled. He is compelled—and Mr. Swann takes the letter to read. It contains, in substance, an attempt at subornation. Mr. Swann expresses to the jury, with great feeling, his horror at W's guilt, and commences reading. He becomes affected, overwhelmed with emotion, and sets down. Some gentleman of the bar reads it out—Southard requests permission to read his reply. He commences—gets overcome, and bursts out in a flood of tears, and sets down. I see nothing has been said about this extraordinary transaction in the Telegraph—why, I am not informed. The letter, with all its circumstances, will be made known, I presume, in due time. It will furnish a *sharp point* for the Coalition moralists—the coffin-handbill people—the mourners over the six militia-men, and the base and infamous slanderers of Mrs. Jackson, at the head of whom was this same Dr. Watkins."

"Washington, July 17, 1829.

"Two letters were offered by the counsel for the U. S. which gave to the case a very adverse aspect for the accused. One of them was a letter of explanations which Dr. Watkins wrote to Mr. Harris, the Navy Agent at Boston, and in which he attempted to shew that all his drafts upon Harris and Paulding were drawn with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. Southard, and that the money thus raised was to be applied to some particular items of Navy expenditure, for which appropriations had not been granted. As soon as Dr. Watkins was arrested in Philadelphia, it appears that he enclosed a copy of those explanations, in a letter to Mr. Southard, addressed to him at Trenton; but Watkins having met with a friend of Mr. Southard on board the steam-boat, and learning that Mr. S. was then in Philadelphia sent to him a request that he would take this letter out of the Post Office. Mr. Southard did so, and instantly (for although Watkins had put no signature to his letter, the hand writing was well known to Mr. Southard) wrote a reply to it.

"Mr. Southard replied, that it gave him regret, that he could not confirm the explanations which Dr. Watkins had made. He expressed his regret that he should have placed himself in such a glaring situation, and ignorant as he was of the precise character of the allegations against him, Mr. Southard said it was out of his power to say more than that, when called upon to give testimony, he should give it with a strict regard to truth, as far as his recollection would permit him.

The whole of Mr. Southard's conduct has been manly and highly honorable.—His emotion in reading the letter which he had delivered up, by order of the court, was extreme. He felt that the fate of the accused was in his hands, and that it was a cruel, but unavoidable duty, which compelled him to sacrifice the man he once esteemed. Before he could finish the reading of his letter, a gush of tears choked his utterance; Judge Cranch kindly took the letter from him, and finished it, and Mr. Southard sinking into his chair gave way for a few moments to feelings honourable to him, and which ganied him honour from all."

The last Evening's Mail brings us a very interesting article, in the Baltimore Republican of the 22d, from its Washington correspondent; giving Watkins's letter to Mr. Harris while he was at Boston, in April last, in compliance with his request for an explanation of the singular circumstances of his account. In this letter, he does not content himself with standing on his defence but he makes a most vindictive attack on Mr. Amos Kendall, charging him with "villanies," and threatening, "ere long," to make him "feel the full force of the recoil of his blow upon himself!"—The same Communication also gives the following as the letter from W. to Mr. Southard. We shall publish the whole of this Communication in our next.

"Philadelphia, May 1, 1829.

"On you, and, perhaps, on you alone, my worthy and honoured Sir, depends the future peace or lasting misery of an innocent, excellent wife and ten children. Their husband and father appeals to your mercy to save, not himself, but *them* from shame and contumely. Driven to desperation at times, by the embarrassments in which his long and ardent political warfare involved him, every other source exhausted, he resorted to his official authority to raise funds, which he most firmly believed at the time would result in no loss either to the public or to individuals. Fate has decreed it otherwise. And those against whom he fought and against whom he would willingly have lost every drop of his blood, have triumphed, and now trample upon the enemy whom more than all others, they hated and feared. He is here in the hands of the Marshal of Pennsylvania on a *criminal* charge—he was on his way to Washington where his family are anxiously, tremblingly expect ing him.

"The enclosed paper will show *how* you may save that family from wretchedness and degradation. It is the copy of the explanation forced from him at Boston and addressed to Mr. Harris the Agent. He forthwith sent a copy of it to the 4th Auditor, who will receive it by this day's mail. Contradict it, and the family of the wretched being whom you once honored with the name of *friend*, will live henceforth in ignominy and disgrace. *Confirm* it, and they are saved.—The papers referred to, were "mislaid or lost during your long illness and absence from the office." O God—he can write no more—the officer is at his elbow to carry him to Washington. Write to Mrs. W. under cover to her son, W. H. W. at the branch Bank, Washington—make *her* happy and may the all-powerful so bless and prosper you.

"Hon. Samuel L. Southard,
Trenton, New Jersey."

"Every material statement contained in this letter was proved to be *utterly false.*"

The Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk holds the following language in the Charge which he delivered on the 20th May last to the Convention of the Pennsylvania Diocess.

"In all social and civil duties, and in all the courtesies and all the charities of life, there should be no distinction whatever among those who bear the different names of different religions or creeds. All civilities and all personal kindnesses should be as free and as abundant (I need not add, as cordial and sincere) to those who dissent from us, as to those who agree with us. And, besides the equal privilege secured by law to all religions, every kind of deference conceded by society at large to the sacred order, should be rendered, with entire equality, to the accredited clergy of all denominations. Not to allow these rights, whether of benevolence or of decorum, to our fellow Christians and fellow citizens, would amount to a species of intolerance. The Almighty bestows the sun and the rain on the evil as well as on the good, though He rejects the one and loves only the other; and we, though we allow not and oppose the errors of our mistaken brethren, should never dare to regard them with less favor than their and our Father does even the worst of His unworthy children. In the parable of the good Samaritan, our Lord denounced the bigotry of refusing kind offices to those who dissent from us in religion; but He deemed it no bigotry to tell the Samaritan woman, plainly, 'ye worship ye know not what,' salvation is of the Jews.'

"Pure christian doctrine and the pure christian institutions are the means which *Christ* has appointed for promoting the salvation of men; and, therefore, no *human* wisdom should modify them, should either add to them, or diminish aught from them. Not even the hope of doing more good is a valid excuse; for the Saviour knew best how the saving of souls would be the most effectually promoted. That God may bring ultimate advantage out of the mischief of divisions among christians, as well as out of other moral derangements, is undoubtedly true; and that he does so, calls for our gratitude, even when we are most disheartened at the distractions of the christian world. But we are never to construe God's prerogative of eliciting good from evil, into a permission for man to 'do evil that good may come."

Internal Improvements.—On Tuesday last, the Board for Internal improvements met at Wilmington, according to appointment; when the Dredging Machine, Steam Engine, and all their appendages, with the hands lately employed by the State, and the articles of subsistence on hand, were transferred to Capt. Geo. Blaney, of the U. States Engineer Corps, who is ordered by Col. Gratiot the Chief of the Corps, to attend to the removal of the remaining obstructions below Wilmington, and to render the navigation of the River good to the Inlet for vessels drawing 14 feet water. Captain Blaney has reported his plan of operations, which differs in some respects from that formerly recommended by Maj. Bache, who made a survey of the River; and as soon as he receives an Answer from the Engineer Department, which is expected in the course of a few days, the Work will be proceeded with in conformity with the plan which may be preferred. The Dredging boat and Steam Engine are, for the present, to be removed to Oak Island to undergo a thorough repair previous to the commencement of the Work. Hinton James, Esq. will be continued as Superintendent of the Dredging Boat as heretofore, and measures will be taken by Captain Blaney for effecting the important object in view, with all convenient expedition. No doubt is entertained but that Congress will make such further appropriations for completing the work as may be found to be necessary.

Raleigh Register.

From the Western Carolinian.

The Crops.—Our harvest is finished: as heretofore mentioned, the *wheat* turns out about half an *average* crop; the bearded, or red wheat, has generally yielded pretty well; but *some* of the spring wheat will barely compensate the farmer for cutting it—*all* of it is bad. A correspondent in Rutherford county, remarks: "We have been greatly injured in this part of the country, by the late freshes, the waters overflowing the low grounds. *Wheat* was hardly worth cutting, being ruined by the heavy rains in the spring."

Oats, generally, are very good: their growth was most too luxuriant; in many fields they were so badly beaten down by the rains that it became necessary to use a scythe, instead of a cradle, to cut them.

Cotton and *Corn*, have had a very rapid growth; and, in general, look remarkably well. In much of the *low ground*, however, where the fields were for a long time flooded, the crop looks quite unpromising. And we are sorry to perceive, that with some of our farmers who pitched their crops pretty largely, the grass and weeds have got the mastery: we have heard of one getleman being obliged to abandon 20 acres, or more, and *surrender to the grass:* others have been obliged to turn out less quantities.

But upon the whole, the labors of the husbandman will be plentifully crowned with the fruits of the earth: and he has cause to be grateful to the God of Nature for these and innumerable other blessings, which have been vouchsafed to him this season.

More Gold Mines.—"A citizen of Iredell county," informs us, under date of the 4th inst. that there have been recent discoveries of Gold in a number of places in that county, and that companies are forming with the view of working them on an extensive scale. He is of the opinion that the mines in Iredell will prove as rich and extensive as any hitherto discovered; and expresses a patriotic hope that gold may be found sufficiently plentiful to enable that county to contribute its due proportion towards acccomplishing, in the course of the first four years of our present happy administration, a most desirable object—to wit, paying off the National Debt.

From *Rutherford* county, a friend writes, 9th inst. that "Gold is found in almost every water course, and promises to be as plentiful as in Burke. Some of our people have commenced washing for the precious metal, and more will go into business as soon as they are done with their crops: so that we shall soon ascertain the value of our auriferous soil."

The Revenue.—It is somewhat remarkable that the fallacy of the estimates made by the late President, Mr. Adams, as to the revenue of this year, should so early be manifested. In his message to Congress on the 2d December last, he speaks of "a propitious market having opened to the granaries of our country," owing to "the harvest of all Europe having fallen short of their usual average,"—and then adds:—"We may consider it certain that, for the approaching year, it has added an item of large amount to the value of our exports, and that it will produce a corresponding increase of importations. It may, therefore, confidently be foreseen that the revenue of 1829 will equal, and probably exceed, that of 1828, and will afford the means of extinguishing ten millions more of the principal of the public debt!" And yet in the very first quarter of the year thus promised as so abundant, there is a falling off of two millions and a half!

Philadelphia Sent.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1829.

Notwithstanding we have used a small type chiefly, we find it impossible to accommodate all our correspondents with a place this week. And much other original and selected matter has to give place to the long electioneering articles on the preceding page. These could not be refused a place, because, having been obliged to admit into our columns articles on the one side, we could not refuse to extend the same privilege to the other side. We have the name of a responsible person to each article.

"A North Carolinian of the 7th Congressional District," will have observed that *Fair Play* had been replied to before his communication reached us. That circumstance, however, would not have prevented its publication, were not our columns so much occupied, as he will perceive, with the same subject.

'A Farmer' who would always be welcome, shall have a place in our next.

We have not had room for the article on Ghosts.

Among other things excluded this week is an account of the flattering reception given to Gov. Owen by the citizens and military of Wilmington, on his late visit to that place, to attend a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements. He was met and escorted into the town, by a Committee of the Citizens. The military were drawn up to receive him, and a large concourse of citizens had assembled to greet his arrival. He was invited in a highly complimentary manner to a Public Dinner, on Wednesday last, an account of which we have not yet received.—Such spontaneous offerings of respect to men like Gov. Owen, are peculiarly gratifying to those who admire the man not less than the manner of his election to the honorable office which he holds.

Indian Troubles.—The people on the frontiers of Georgia are, as appears by the latest papers, much alarmed by indications of hostility from the Creek Indians. They had held several secret meetings, at which they resolved "to stay and die upon their soil; to kill the Agent, and wage a war of extermination upon the frontiers, and assassinate every white west of Flint River; and when troops should be sent to fight them, they would retire to the swamps and die to a man fighting for the soil of their forefathers!' A friendly Chief had informed the Agent, so that he might provide for his own safety.

Dr. Watkins.—Some interesting particulars of his trial will be found in another column. The letter there exhibited has astonished every one.

Mrs. *Royall*, the other worthy who has occupied all the time of the Court that could be spared from Dr. Watkins, has been found guilty on her indictment as a common scold. A motion in arrest of judgment was made in her behalf, but not yet decided.

Newbern.—We learn from the Newbern Spectator, that the Steam Boat Petersburg has arrived at that place from Elizabeth City, N. C. and that she is hereafter to be run regularly once a week between those places, leaving Newbern every Friday noon for Elizabeth, so as to meet the Steamboat which leaves Norfolk every Monday morning for Baltimore—and leaves Elizabeth City every Wednesday morning, so as to reach Newbern the next morning. The Spectator speaks very confidently of the advantages of this route for travellers. But let it speak for itself:

"Of the superior advantages of this route over every other—no one can doubt after a moment's reflection. The great saving of time, of expense, comparative ease and comfort, are considerations which weigh with every traveller. The distance between Fayetteville and Norfolk, by this line, is performed in little more than two days, and the greatest part of it in as fine a steam boat as floats, for we had an opportunity yesterday morning, in company with a large party, of testing her superior speed and excellence. The obstacles which at present exist for want of a regular stage line between this place and Fayetteville, will gradually be removed as the travelling takes this direction. Travellers moving South will suffer no detention here, as we understand hacks and stages will be provided them; and we hope that our friends at Fayetteville will take care of that end of the line until some permanent arrangement is made. In short, that our sounds are to become the great thoroughfare for steam boat travelling 'all nature cries aloud.'"

This may all be very true; but it will require an experiment to prove the superiority in any particular, (except the Steam Boat conveyance from Newbern to Elizabeth City) of this route over the direct route from this to Norfolk by way of Tarborough. If all the other particulars are as erroneous as that a saving of time can be made, the Spectator has sadly missed the mark. It appears that the Boat leaving Newbern on Friday at noon is to reach Norfolk on Sunday in time for the Boat for Baltimore. Now the Stage leaving here on Friday at day light reaches Norfolk in time for the same Boat. And thus, unless the Editor of the Spectator, who certainly can do a great deal, can invent some machine to convey passengers over the 120 miles from Fayetteville to Newbern, in a less time than from day light until noon, it is evident that there can be no saving of time to a traveller from the South.

We learn that the Rev. George W. Freeman, late Rector of St. Peter's Church in Washington, has been invited to the Pastoral charge of Christ's Church in this city, and that he has accepted the call. It is expected that the new Episcopal Church will be ready for Consecration in the course of six or eight weeks.—*Ral. Reg.*

The U. S. frigate *Constellation*, Captain Wadsworth, arrived at New York on the 23d inst. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Branch, was a passenger in her.

Internal Improvements.—We offered a few hasty remarks in our last, on the impolicy of the South refusing any longer to receive a share of the national funds for purposes of Internal Improvement and Education. We have since met with the following from one of the most respectable papers in the Southern country, the Milledgeville (Geo.) Recorder.

"The stand taken by the Southern States against the power of Internal Improvement, assumed by the General Government, no doubt has been prompted by a fair construction of the Federal Constitution, the desire to preserve that instrument inviolate, and by the anticipated mischiefs which the exercise of the power in every State of the Union will produce to that union, and to the good understanding and feeling between the citizens of the several States. But, we will ask, what objects can the South accomplish, by persevering in its opposition to the assumption of the power in question, and by depriving itself of the benefits which the exercise of the power may procure to the States? Upon this interesting subject we offer a few remarks.

"If the Southern States are determined to persist in their opposition, and to participate in no way in the benefits which the exercise of the power in question may procure, some plan ought to be adopted which should render that opposition effectual. The adoption of the plan should be immediate. Procrastination will add obstacles to those already existing, and works of internal improvement have been commenced, or are contemplated, which will have to be completed, otherwise an enormous loss will have to be sustained. We say some plan should be immediately adopted; or, if we do not wish to pursue our opposition any further, let us apply for a portion of the public treasure. We cannot let the Northern and Western States divide among themselves alone, this public treasure. Of what avail has it been to us, for so long a time past, to make reports in our Southern Legislatures, adopt resolutions, and then present them with due formality to the Congress of the United States? Congress went on with their appropriations for the internal improvement of the North and West, after treating with contempt the reports, resolutions and remonstrances of the South. It is manifest that our paper remonstrances and opposition will not prevent the exercise of the power of internal improvement, and the appropriation by Congress of the public money, for the exclusive benefit of the North and West.—What must we do? Shall we let the North and West, by dividing among themselves the fruits of our labour, reduce us to absolute beggary? It is honorable always to stand firm to principles.—But which is better, to starve with honor, or to live in affluence, with an accommodating conscience, and in view of a lash raised to strike if passive obedience is not complete If we stick to our principles, with passive obedience to the power assumed by Congress, we shall remain poor or starve; while our Northern and Western citizens, with their accommodating consciences, will fatten on our labors, and acquire double strength to prevent us from asserting our rights as independent men. If we cannot—will not—resist successfully the exercise of the power, let us give in for a share of the public treasure. It would be childish to look on with passiveness at the division of the spoils, without requiring a portion of them. It is ridiculous to talk about principles, without making an effort to compel others to respect and practice them. We can at least, without any abandonment of principle, require that part of the funds we, by our industry, cause to go into the treasury of the Union, should be paid back to us. When it is refunded, we can use it as we think proper. There will be no abandonment of principle in that, though it is a result we would gladly avoid.

We may resume the subject. We perceive that in the West the friends of Mr. Clay have begun to electioneer for him, and support him, principally on account of the great zeal he has displayed in Congress and elsewhere, in his endeavors to prove the constitutionality of the power of internal improvement by the Federal Government. In a few months a new Congress will sit. It is time that the Southern States should determine on some plan, and concentrate their forces, in order to carry into effect, if possible, not only the plan that may be adopted with respect to the power of internal improvement, but any other connected with the best interests of the Southern Section of the Union.

MARRIED,

In Stokes County, on the 2d inst., Mr. CHRISTIAN SPACH to Miss NANCY SWAIM.

At Waughtown, Stokes county, on the 9th instant, by the Reverend Wm. Dowd, Mr. HARRISON W. WAUGH, merchant, to Miss MARY M. WAUGH, youngest daughter of James Waugh, Esq., all of Waughtown.

At New Salem, Stokes county, on the 14th inst. Mr. AMOS STEWARD, to Miss ELIZA LEONITZ.

DIED,

On Thursday, the 23d instant, MARGARET J. aged 15 months, daughter of Hugh and Margaret McLean, of this county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $6¾ a 7¾. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon, 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 13 a 16. Corn, 50 a 55. Flour, $5 a 5 50, 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $8¼ prime $10½ Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 27 a 28. Wheat, new 80 a 82½.

Wheat has been brought to town in considerable quantities during the last week, and goes off readily at the prices quoted above.

U. S. Bank Notes 1¼ to 1½ per cent. premium.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to July 21, Schooner Hussar, from Charleston.

CLEARED, Brigs Enterprize for Guadaloupe, Fisher for St. Thomas.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's plantation on Rockfish, about the 27th of June last, a Mulatto man named *DICK*, a blacksmith, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a very plausible fellow, well known in that neighborhood. His mother is owned by Capt. Wm. Lord, and it is probable that he may be lurking about that neighborhood. His wife has also been runaway for some time past, and is in or about Wilmington, and it is possible Dick may have followed her. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get him again. Should he return of his own accord, he will be forgiven.

JOHN KELLY.

Fayetteville, July 29, 1829. 34tf.

Wanted,

A JOURNEYMAN HATTER, who is a first rate workman. For such a one, constant employment and liberal wages will be given.—Apply to

Z. H. NANCE.

Cheraw, S. C., July 10, 1829. 34-5t.

Five Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person who attempted to get into the Observer Office on Friday last, while the Subscriber and others employed in the office were absent at dinner. E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

From the American Traveller.

THE VOICE OF DEATH.

I've pass'd o'er the mountains—I've pass'd o'er the sea
And have found nothing yet that could conquer me—
For the eye that beam'd brightly,
And the foot that stepp'd lightly,
And the flow'rets in bloom,
Have all felt my doom,
And been hurried away to the depths of the tomb.

I pass'd o'er the vallies in evergreen dress'd
Like the sweet Eden-fields of the land of the bless'd;
The roses were blooming—the violets were seen
To raise their soft eyes o'er the carpet of green;
And the ivy and myrtle were trimming the grove,
'Till it look'd to the eye like the temple of Love:
My breath blew upon them—their loveliness fled
And the scene look'd as drear as the vault of the dead.

I went to the bridal—the groom and his bride,
Were eyeing each other with feelings of pride;—
The vows had been said, & the hymns had been sung,
And gladness and joy through the mansion had rung:
I stepp'd in among them—the bride felt my hand,
And they buried her form in the depths of the sand.
Their smiles turn'd to tears—their rejoicings to pain;
They chanted a song—'twas a funeral strain.

I saw the young infant sink calmly to rest,
Secure, and in health, on its mother's soft breast;
She watch'd every move of its innocent eye,
And felt her heart beat at its tremulous sigh:
It smil'd—O, 'twas heaven, she thought, to behold
Each beauty and charm of her nature unfold:
I touch'd it—it wither'd—she bath'd it with tears,
O, 'twas harder than breaking the friendship of years!

Prepare for my coming—I ever am near
At a time when you think you have nothing to fear;
For I pass o'er the mountains—I pass o'er the sea,
And find nought on earth that can conquer me.
And the eye that beams brightly,
And the foot that steps lightly,
And the flow'rets in bloom,
Will all feel my doom,
And be hurried away to the depths of the tomb.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

Polly McPhattair, vs. The Heirs at Law of John McPhattair, deceased. } *Petition for Dower.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Archibald McPhattair, one of the Heirs of John McPhattair, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless he be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next and answer, or otherwise, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

Witness, NEILL BUIE, *Clerk of our said Court, at office, this 25th day of May*, 1829.

NEILL BUIE, Clerk.

[32-6w-pr. of adv. $2 10.]

Advertisement.

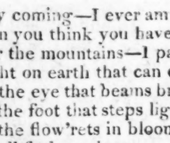
HAVING closed our Office in Fayetteville, N. C. we hereby constitute and appoint LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq. of that place, our true and lawful Attorney, to collect and receive all the remaining debts due to us in North and South Carolina, with full authority to grant discharges for all sums paid him on our account.

The Letters of Attornies heretofore granted by us to H. H. Potter and W. L. Dodge, are hereby revoked.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.
DAVID B. CRANE & CO.

New York, 3d July, 1829.

The thorough bred Horse



GILES SCROGGINS.

SIRED by old Sir Archy, his dam a *thorough bred* Mare by the imported Bedford, will stand the ensuing Fall Season, (to commence the first day of September and end the first day of November,) one half his time within a mile of Sampson Court House, the other half in Fayetteville. Terms, the same as per printed Hand Bills for the last Spring season.

STEPHEN SAMPSON, *Agent.*

July 15, 1829. 32-6w.

N. B. Any person who puts a Mare by the season, which fails to be in foal, shall be entitled to put her again next Spring, without further charge. S. S.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having duly qualified at March Term of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of his father, John Norman, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said deceased to make payment; and also gives notice to the creditors of the deceased to present their claims within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

ROBERT NORMAN, Adm'r.

July 6, 1829. 31-5w.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received by Blake's boat, a large additional supply of Elegant Fancy *DRY GOODS*, of the newest fashions and patterns; which makes his assortment again very complete. The whole will be sold cheap for cash.

HENRY L. JONES.

July 2, 1829. 30tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of *AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH*

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.

May 28, 1829, 25tf.

State of North Carolina.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

Isham Wilson and others vs. Joel Wilson. } *Petition for the Division of the Real Estate of Shadrack Wilson, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court that Joel Wilson, a legatee of Shadrack Wilson, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That notice be published six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, requiring the said Joel Wilson to appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Sampson county, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk of said Court, the third Monday in May. A D* 1829.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.

39-6w.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of *NEW STYLE*

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Choice Liquors, Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22 tf.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, HUGH McLAURIN, } Trustees.

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Shocco Springs,

WARREN COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads, will be opened for the reception of Visiters. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visiters as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz: $1 per day for each grown person; $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children and servants *half price*. For horses, $15 per month, or 6[illegible] cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 28, 1829. 27-8w

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c.

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR*,
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 18tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

$100 Reward.

ABSCONDED from my Plantation on McGirth's Swamp, in Sumter District, So. Ca. on the 14th inst, my negro man servant AMOS, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a black complexion, and remarkably intelligent; very decently clad, in fashionable clothes; had on when he eloped a black fur hat. Amos is somewhat bow-legged, and a little grey headed, and having lately made application to purchase his freedom, and having a number of free acquaintances in Charleston, I am of opinion that he will endeavor to force his passage there, and from thence to procure a free pass if possible, or perhaps an underhanded passage to some northern free state, and therefore I forwarn all Captains or Masters of vessels, not to be instrumental in his escape. Amos took away with him a considerable amount in cash, four or five hundred dollars, it is believed.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Amos, without the limits of the state; one half of the amount of the above if taken within the state, and one fifth of the amount of the above, if taken within this District, and lodged in the Jail in either of the above places, so that I get him.

LADSON L. FRASER.

Sumpter, (S. C.) June 8, 1829. 30-9w.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 10, 1829.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

It is one of the many advantages of friendship, that one can say to one's friend the things that stand in need of pardon, and at the same time be sure of it.

Our most unreasonable prejudices are generally the strongest.—*Jonathan Boucher.*

FEMALE SEMINARY

Mrs. Bowen,

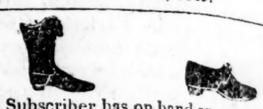
FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Painting and Painting. She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.



THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf

New Cheap FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among the assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings fine
Do super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7 4 8-4 and 10-4 table *diaper*
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd crapes
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimming
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine colors.
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florence
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins
Gilt and steel buckles. Do. low priced.
Ladies' wool stock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assorted
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Red chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated cossters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.